

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

**Fundamental of Web Development**

**Assignment 1**

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# Introduction

Information definition is knowledge obtained from investigation, study, or instruction. Since it is what grows to knowledge which is the basics of development, there has to be the best way for its flow. Internet made it. Internet stared among small groups but now it covers almost every part of the world. The rapid growth of internet gives to the rise of websites which in turn makes impossible possible. This paper tries to cover the history of internet, assessment and evaluation of websites, types of websites and international guidelines to evaluate websites.

# The History of Internet (Evolution)

For the flow of information from, one place to another, one person to another, organization to another organization and so on, there was almost Physical mechanism of transportation. For getting answer for some questions, there had to be a physical contact with books in Library. people had to wait until their favorite singer/band had a concert in their city to see them perform for there was no mechanism to watch their live songs. All these are the scenarios and situations before the start of INTERNET, and there had to come some mechanisms that can solve such issues. These issues inspired and initiated Humans to see something further which in turn led to the start of internet, a network of networks, that simplified all these situations and make life easier.

Another catalyst related to the revolution of such thing is the heating up of cold war after Soviet launched their first satellite which in turn led the US military to see some way to disseminate information even after a nuclear attack. This eventually led to the formation of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), the network that ultimately evolved into what we now know as the Internet. ARPANET was a great success but membership was limited to certain academic and research organizations who had contracts with the Defense Department. In response to this, other networks were created to provide information sharing.

The above and other reasons laid the foundation for the birth of Internet. Long before the technology existed to actually build the internet, many scientists had already anticipated the existence of worldwide networks of information. Nikola Tesla toyed with the idea of a “world wireless system” in the early 1900s, and visionary thinkers like Paul Otlet and Vannevar Bush conceived of mechanized, searchable storage systems of books and media in the 1930s and 1940s.

On October 29, 1969, ARPAnet delivered its first message: a “node-to-node” communication from one computer to another. (The first computer was located in a research lab at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and the second was at Stanford; each one was the size of a small house.) The message “LOGIN”—was short and simple, but it crashed the fledgling ARPA network anyway: The Stanford computer only received the note’s first two letters.

The technology continued to grow in the 1970s after scientists Robert Kahn and Vinton Cerf developed Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, or TCP/IP, a communications model that set standards for how data could be transmitted between multiple networks. This allowed different kinds of computers on different networks to "talk" to each other. ARPANET and the Defense Data Network officially changed to the TCP/IP standard on January 1, 1983, hence the birth of the Internet. All networks could now be connected by a universal language. The online world then took on a more recognizable form in 1990, when computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. While it’s often confused with the internet itself, the web is actually just the most common means of accessing data online in the form of websites and hyperlinks.

The web, invention of google, Wikipedia, and some of online businesses helped popularize the internet among the public, and served as a crucial step in developing the vast trove of information that most of us now access on a daily basis. This in turn increased the number of internet users which is now more than 4.5billion.

# Website observation and assessment

Even though there might be a lot of techniques to evaluate and assess websites, I used the followings from the simplest future to the graphics part.

* Their Navigation
* Accessibility (reaching to what we want without a lot of clicks)
* Font style and size
* Number of colors
* Image and multimedia usage
* Animation effect and responsiveness
* Main changes made with in different years, mainly the years mention in each website.
* All observations (a – f) are made for current website except in ‘g’ which compares the website on the mentioned time with the current time.

1. CR7 (Cristiano Ronaldo Official website) # [https://www.cristianoronaldo.com/](https://www.cristianoronaldo.com/#cr7) , [http://web.archive.org/web/20190529212232/https://www.ronaldo7.net/](http://web.archive.org/web/20190529212232/https:/www.ronaldo7.net/)
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3. CNN (Cable News Network website) # <https://edition.cnn.com/> , [https://web.archive.org/web/20200305061803/https://www.cnn.com/](https://web.archive.org/web/20200305061803/https:/www.cnn.com/)
4. UN (United Nations website) # <https://www.un.org/>
5. Emmanuel Tv # <https://emmanuel.tv/>

## CR7

It’s personal website of the world’s most famous football player. In this website I observed that it’s very nice because of the following.

1. The navigation looks very nice and it directs with one click only
2. The back ground color is attractive and beautiful. It’s also my favorite color.
3. Font style and size is consistent and complementary to the website’s purpose
4. Color consistency is kept since the background is the same
5. Image and multimedia usage are what makes the website most attractive specially the combination of images and videos.
6. It’s animation effect and responsiveness it too much attractive.
7. For the website in different times, I observed changes in navigation, sometimes it becomes His body part like in 2013. There is also changes on the animation effect which finally became more attractive in 2019.

## edX

**EdX** is a non-profit, massive open online course (MOOC) provider. On the website I observed the following.

1. The navigation bar is not such attractive due to its box-shadow size, which is too much big, and spacing.
2. The background color is fair enough.
3. I saw problem with the font size because it changed too much. I prefer it to be unique except in some special cases.
4. Color consistency is kept except in the case of buttons.
5. Image usage is nice even the image itself plus the position too.
6. The animation effect and responsiveness are not too much but fair enough.
7. For the website with in different years the way, navigation bar was changed from single line in 2014 to drop-down in 2019, and the way courses offered is also changed which became more attractive.

## CNN

CNN (Cable News Network) is an American news-based pay television channel owned by AT&T's Warner Media. For the evaluation,

1. The navigation is normal. It’s not admirable nor underminable.
2. The background color is good. It’s the same everywhere which in turn makes it attractive.
3. I saw appreciable font style and size.
4. Color consistency is also good.
5. Images and videos usage are based on the type of news, but it’s row and column-based placement is nice.
6. Animation effect and responsiveness is not that much this is may be because of the purpose of the website, which is just to deliver news as it is.
7. For the website with in the time, the navigation bar which was vertical in 2001 was changed to more attractive and horizontal in 2019, and some effects like animation and responsiveness is also introduced.

## UN (Unite Nations website)

It is organizational website of United Nations.

1. The Navigation is not bad.
2. The background color is fine and somehow attractive.
3. Font style and size is fair.
4. Color consistency is kept.
5. Some images are not in their good quality. So, image preference is not appreciable.
6. Animation effect is not used well.
7. It was ugly in 2001, with a single page with circular feature that has navigation surrounding it wit different languages. But now it’s changed and became nice looking website. More than one or two clicks will lead to the desired point in the 2001’s website.

## Emmanuel Tv

It is an official website of SCOAN (Synagogue Church for All Nations) which is led by Prophet TB. Joshua.

1. The navigation bar is awesome. It is invisible until someone hovers on the top areas of the site. It’s also drop-down button. But the box-shadow is not attractive.
2. The background is color is nice.
3. Font consistency is kept.
4. Color consistency is kept.
5. Image and video usage as well as putting them in the background makes the website attractive except in some cases in which low quality images are used.
6. Amination effect and responsiveness is used even though it is not too much.
7. The website’s some futures were not done well and they were not finished like in 2008, 2012… which disfigured the site. But now, thigs are done well and it’s fine.

# Categories of websites

Website is a collection of related web pages. It is categorized into 12 categories. These are.

* Portal
* News
* Informational
* Business or marketing
* Educational
* Entertainment
* Advocacy
* Blog
* Wiki
* Social Networking
* Content Aggregator
* Personal

## Portal websites

A **portal** is a web-based platform that collects information from different sources into a single user interface and presents users with the most relevant information for their context, or simply it’s a specially designed website that often serves as the single point of access for information. For example,

* Britam, Finance advertisement portal, <https://www.britam.com/>
* Allianz, wealth management or insurance portal, <https://www.allianz.com/>
* AvMed, Consolidated Payer portal, <https://www.avmed.org/>
* Grants, Federal government portal, <https://www.grants.gov/>
* Coach, employee collaboration portal, <https://world.coach.com/>

## News websites

A News website is website that serves news online that deals with paper news, tv news or online news. News is information about happenings and events occurring right now. It can be delivered in different ways such as radio, tv, newspaper…etc. The other option is using news sites. For example,

* Daily Mail, <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/>
* New York Times, <https://www.nytimes.com/>
* The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/>
* BBC, <https://www.bbc.com/>
* Washington Post, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/>

## Informational websites

An informational website is a site with a purpose to provide detailed information about a specific topic, such as science, economics, movies, etc. They are content and design driven websites that are an excellent way to share information and resources on the web, and promote products and services, important dates, times and events. Informational sites can range from only a few pages to intricate and complex data driven sites.

For example,

* Roadfood, <https://roadfood.com/>
* Mashable, <https://mashable.com/>
* Trip Advisor, <https://www.tripadvisor.com/>
* AWS, <https://aws.amazon.com/>
* IMDB, <https://www.imdb.com/>

## Business or marketing websites

Business or marketing website is a website which is necessary for entrepreneurs, small businesses, home-based businesses, and anybody selling products or services. Regardless of your other marketing methods, enabling potential customers to either find you through a Google search or learn more about you after they've seen your other marketing material is key to creating and developing new customers. For example,

* Shopify, <https://www.shopify.com/>
* Chat work, <https://go.chatwork.com/>
* Medallia, <https://www.medallia.com/>
* cvent, <https://www.cvent.com/>
* Appen, <https://appen.com/>

## Educational websites

Educational websites can include websites that have games, videos or topic related resources that act as tools to enhance learning and supplement classroom teaching. These websites help make the process of learning entertaining and attractive to the student, especially in today's age. For example,

* edX, <https://www.edx.org/>
* Academic Earth, <https://academicearth.org/>
* Cosmo Learning, <https://cosmolearning.org/>
* Geeks for geeks, <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>
* W3 school, <https://www.w3schools.com/>

## Entertainment websites

These websites are designed to be easy to navigate and frequently updated in order to keep users coming back for more information. They can be made more engaging by using dynamic content, such as videos, podcasts, slideshows, etc. For example,

* TMZ, <https://www.tmz.com/>
* Hollywood, <https://m.hollywoodbets.net/>
* Netflix, <https://www.netflix.com/>
* Slash film, <https://www.slashfilm.com/>
* Pop sugar, <https://www.popsugar.com/>

## Advocacy websites

An Advocacy Web Page is one sponsored by an organization attempting to influence public opinion. The web address of the page frequently carries the .org (organization) domain designation. For example,

* Asista, <https://asistahelp.org/>
* Change, <https://www.change.org/>
* Madre, <https://www.madre.org/>
* Uptake, <https://www.uptake.com/>
* Tash, <https://tash.org/>

## Blog

A blog is a type of website where the content is presented in reverse chronological order (newer content appear first). Blog content is often referred to as entries or “blog posts”. Blogs are typically run by an individual or a small group of people to present information in a conversational style. For example,

* Word press, <https://wordpress.com/>
* Joomla, <https://www.joomla.org/>
* Weebly, <https://www.weebly.com/>
* Blogger, <https://www.blogger.com/>
* Tumblr, <https://www.tumblr.com/>

## Wiki

 A wiki is a Web site that allows users to add and update content on the site using their own Web browser. This is made possible by Wiki software that runs on the Web server. Wikis end up being created mainly by a collaborative effort of the site visitors. Example,

* Wikipedia, <https://www.wikipedia.org/>
* Wikimedia, <https://www.wikimedia.org/>
* Wikihow, <https://www.wikihow.com/>
* Wikitia, <https://wikitia.com/>
* Wiktionary, <https://www.wiktionary.org/>

## Social networking

The Social networking Web is defined by how websites, software, other tools are developed for social interaction. It is a set of social relations that link people through the World Wide Web. It encompasses how websites and software are designed and developed in order to support and foster social interaction. It allows users to share ideas, digital photos and videos, posts, and to inform others about online or real-world activities and events with people in their network. For example,

* Facebook, <https://www.facebook.com/>
* WhatsApp, <https://www.whatsapp.com/>
* Instagram, <https://www.instagram.com/>
* WeChat, <https://www.wechat.com/>
* Twitter, <https://twitter.com/>

## Content Aggregate websites

In its simplest form content aggregation is the collection of information based on a common topic involving one or more related keywords. Aggregating other people's information conveniently augments your original content while providing a broader perspective.

For example,

* Reddit, <https://www.reddit.com/>
* Digg, <https://digg.com/>
* Flipboard, <https://flipboard.com/>
* Voat, <https://voat.co/>
* Feedly, <https://feedly.com/>

## Personal website

A personal website is a group of web pages that someone creates about themselves. It basically contains things that are personal. It doesn't have to be about you, and it doesn't have to contain personal information but it does need to be personal.

For example,

* Devon Stank, <https://www.devonstank.com/>
* Quinton Harris, <http://quinntonharris.com/>
* CR7, [https://www.cristianoronaldo.com/](https://www.cristianoronaldo.com/#cr7)
* Brandon Johnson, <https://brandoncjohnson.com/>
* Daniel Grindrod, <https://www.danielgrindrod.com/>

# guidelines for evaluating the value of a Web site

Evaluating information sources is an important part of the research process. Not all information is reliable or true, nor will all information be suitable for your paper or project. Print and Internet sources vary widely in their authority, accuracy, objectivity, currency, and coverage.

The following 5 criteria will help us in evaluating standardly.

1. Authority

Authority is all about the owner and responsible body of the website. While we are evaluating for the authorship of the website, we should see the followings,

* It should be clear who developed the site.
* Contact information should be clearly provided.
* Check to see if the site supported by an organization or commercial body

1. Purpose

Information presented in the site should be clear such that they will be in accord to their purpose. While we are evaluating for the purpose of the website, we should see,

* Does the content support the purpose of the site?
* Is the information geared to a specific audience (students, general readers…)?

1. Currency

Currency of the site refers to how current the information presented is and how often the site is updated and maintained. It also gives clue how the website is created and last update of the website in addition it helps us in checking whether all the inks are current. Evaluating for the currency of the website involves,

* First written
* Last update

1. Objectivity

whether or not the information is presented in a fair and balanced way, by offering different points of view. But before you can decide whether or not a website is objective or not, you need to make sure you understand the purpose of the website. While checking for the objectivity of the website, we should answer the following,

* Is the site trying to explain, inform, persuade, or sell something?
* Does the information try to sway the audience?

1. Accuracy

It checks how accurate the website is. To do so, there are some standards to verify the accuracy of the information on the web. These are,

* Reliability, is the author affiliated with a known, respectable institution?
* Does the reading you have already done on the subject make the information seem accurate?
* Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, Spelling and composition?

Based on the above criteria, I evaluated two websites.

1. CR7 (Cristiano Ronaldo Official Website)
2. Geeks for Geeks (<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>)

## CR7

1. Authorship
2. Powered or developed by 7EGEND
3. Owned by Cristiano Ronaldo
4. Contact is clearly available which is the official twitter, Instagram, and Facebook page of Cristiano Ronaldo.
5. Organizations like Nike, MTG, CLEAR, and others works together with him.
6. Purpose

As a personal website, it is primarily used for informative or entertainment purposes. It introduces C. Ronaldo to the world by far more than He is known in football matches. It showed his career, business involvement, advertisement, and biography.

1. Currency

It was almost the same from its creation until its first update in 2018, and last update was made in 2020.

1. Objectivity

The site informs who Ronaldo is and in what business is he involved. I observed no bias with the site.

1. Accuracy

The site is affiliated with the most known company like Nike. The information also makes sense and I found it Accurate.

## Geeks for Geeks (<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>)

1. Authorship
2. The website is owned by IIT Roorkee alumnus and founder of Geeks for Geeks.
3. Contact is clearly identified, Facebook, Instagram, twitter, and YouTube of their own.
4. Purpose

As educational website, it’s major purpose of enhancing learning. The information and materials provided by the site help in facilitating and enhancing learning. So, it meets its purpose.

1. Currency

It has been updating since its start until its last update in 2020.

1. Objective

The site is not biased as I observed. It just offers courses and information.

1. Accuracy

As educational website, it provides sounding ideas and solutions for questions.

# Conclusion

In this paper I tried to touch some necessary things for the flow of information starting from the history of internet to the development of modern and latest websites. Internet was discovered as a result of different factors, but the main is the need to transfer information electronically. There are 12 types of websites which is discussed in the categories of website part. And finally, I tried to compare two website based on standard and international guidelines.

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